## FUNERALS IN MANCHESTER

Remains of Mr. Mosby Pulliam to be Buried Here This Afternoon.

## JUDGE HANCOCK LAID TO REST

Liquor Licenses May be on the Graded Plan-Joins the Navy.

Manchester Bureau, Times-Dispatch, No. 1102 Hull Street. }
Mr. Mosby Pulliam, of this city, died resterday about noon at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Bakimore. He was the son of Mr. Albert C. Pulliam, formerly a resident for many years of Chesterfield county, but now of Warwick county, near Newport News. He leaves two sisters, Mrs. J. R. Appleby and Mrs. H. L. Pitts, and three brothers, Messrs. David L. Pulliam, A. T. Pulliam, of Newport News, and R. D. Puillam, of Chesterfield county. He was a member of Meade Memorial Church and of Liberty Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.

The funeral will take place from Meafic Memorial Church at 3 o'clock this eve ning and burial will be in Maury Cemetery. The pall-bearers will be a commit tee from Liberty Council and the following: Samuel D. Moore, W. H. Wash-ington, Henry Patteson and Robert Va-

JUDGE HANCOCK'S FUNERAL.

JUDGE HANCOCK'S FUNERAL.

A large gathering of friends and admirers assembled at Bainbridge Street Baptist Church yesterday afternoon to be present at the last sad rites over the remains of Judge B. A. Hancock.

Those present were representatives of the brawn and brain of Manchester, Richmond and elsewhere. The business man and professional man sat beside the mechanic, and all breathed signs of regret at the departure of a man of such noble qualities and of such broad-minded charity.

charity.

Rev. E. V. Baldy conducted the service, and based his sermon or address on the opening verses of the fourteenth chapter of John. His tribute to the deceased was a grand one, and many eyes were dimmed before he closed.

Previous to the services the trustees of Richmond College, of which Judge Hancock was one, met and adopted suitable resolutions. The trustees attended the funeral in a body.

COUNCIL COMMITTEES.

funeral in a body.

COUNCIL COMMITTEES.

The Lands and Buildings Committee met last night and transacted some routine business. There is nothing of special importance before this committee. Its wants will be made known to the Finance Committee at the next regular meeting.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

There is a movement on foot to induce the Finance Committee to assess the liquor dealers on the graduated plan, similar to that in operation in Richmond, with licenses running from \$75 to \$150, in three classes.

three classes.

This plan, it is believed, will increase

the revenue of the city to the extent of several thousand dollars. This is not the plan to be presented by the Committee on Licenses.

FUNERAL OF MRS. ROBINSON.
The remains of Mrs. C. A. Robinson will be carried to Winterpock this mornwill be carried to winterpock this morning at 9:05 o'clock. The services were held at the home in Swansboro yesterday evening. Mrs. Robinson was the widow of Mr. Z. A. Robinson. She leaves these children; Lowis and John, Mrs. A. Furqurean, Mrs. Charles Baughan, Mrs. G. Odestadd, Mrs. William Morris and Mrs. Samuel Lewis. She died Monday evening.

ning.

JOINEID THE NAVY.

The son of Mr. W. T. Hart has joined the United States navy. He goes as a practical machinist, with every prospect of promotion. Should the United States become involved in war with any foreign power, Mr. Hart hopes to have a chance to show what he can do with the engines of a big war ship.

of a big war ship.

He has influence of some importance behind him, and is supplied with plenty of ability, so that his friends expect to see him up in the scale before many months pass by.

PERSONALS AND BRIEFS.

Mrs. J. R. Tucker of Washington, is

Mrs. J. R. Tucker, of Washington, is visiting Mrs. Cook, No. 19 East Eleventh

caught fire and burned to the ground.
On August 14, 1865, General O. L. Mann.
who was then in command of the troops
in and about Norfolk, turned the ruins
over to the society. Application was made
to General Mann to repair the building,
and he had an examination made for
the purpose of learning the cost of acceding to the request. The carpenters who

ceding to the request. The carpenters who made the examination reported that the

cost of putting the building in as good repair as it was when turned over to the troops would be between \$3,000 and

General Mann, properly, perhaps, said

RECOMMENED NEW BUILDING. The post expenter from Fort Monroe examined the ruins and reported that they had suffered so much from the weather since the fire that their repair

vernment is indebted to the society in sum of \$3.00. The court finds that

the sum of S.E.. The court imps that the government is not liable for the burning of the building. The sum found to be due is for the use and occupation of the building by the tropps of the United States. The parment of the sum is but a matter of a rout time.

No Woman Lawyers in England.

ton Street Church, conducted by Rev.
A. E. Owen, of Portsmouth.
A "calendar tea" will be given in the
lecture room of the Presbyterian Churca

by the Ladies' Aid Society on Friday Mr. W. W. Lumpkin has determined to

enlarge his printing plant on February 1st. He has been awarded the contract for supplying the auditor's office with

books for the year.

The young ladies of the Manchester German Club will entertain their young gentlemen friends with a dance at Leader.

## Well-Known Here.

John Fansone, the comedian in "The Prince of Pilsen," is well known here, He married a daughter of the late Captain W. Putnam, who ran the variely theatre here for so many years. Mr. Ransone has a son in the business, who is making rapid strides as a Dutch comedian.

Mr. Dave Kline, business manager for Mr. Howard Hall, in "The Man Who Dared," is in the city, at Campbell's, The company will be at the Bijou woek after next. Howard Hall Coming.

In New York. Mr. John M. Campbell left for New York yesterday. Mr. Campbell contemplates enlarging his hotel, and his trip to New York isf or the purpose of getting ideas for his proposed new building.

Mr. Campbell has just spent \$10.00 in improvements to his hotel. He will be away several days.

Mr. Williams May Run.

weather since the fire that their repair was impossible, and recommended that a new building be erected. Nothing was again heard from the government of an intention or willingness to restore the chapel, and nine years later a bill was introduced in the House to appropriate a sum sufficient to restore the chapel to what it was at the time it was taken possession of by the troops, twelve years before. Repeated efforts were made to secure the passage of the bill, but they always failed. Finally, the whole mutter with referred to the Court of Claims, and a thorough investigation was made. The court has certified the case to the government is indebted to the seciety in is understood that Mr. Charles N. liams, Jr., is contemplating becoming ndidate for the Common Council from leon Ward before the next primary too.



# TO CORRECT

With

fewer Government Employes Are Hereafter to Ride in Carriages.

AN ABUSE

## WASHINGTONIANS DELIGHTED

They Think Street Cars Good Enough for Underlings of the Departments.

the Departments.

TO SETTLE

OLD CLAIMS

Seamen's Friend Society, of Norfolk, to be Finally Reimbursed.

BUILDING BURNED BY TROOPS

BUILDING BURNED BY TROOPS

Court of Claims, However, Allows Only About Half What the Edifice Cost.

(From Our Regular Correspondent), WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26,—18 and the regular correspondent of the property while it was so occupied. Any about reimburse the society for the department have of using a carriage to travel only a few blocks, every time they go outside the office who are not paid for but for the department as a carriage to travel only a few blocks, every time they go outside the office who are not paid for but for the department as the present of the present the second so office the second so office the second so of the society and the present the second so office the second so office the second so of the

back yonder in 1874 a bill was introduced in Congress providing for the reimbursement of the society, and it failed of passage. That same bill has been offered at every succeeding session, and has always met the same fate. Finally, the claim was ordered adjudicated by the Court of Claims. The court has found the facts and it is almost certain that a bill will be passed appropriating the sum decided to be due, \$3.061.

The Norfolk Seamen's Priend Society was formed in 1843, and chartered under the laws of Virginia. Its object was to provide a place of worship for the benefit of sailors in port. The society struggled along until 1854, when it erected a brick Bernel Church, at a cost of over \$6,000, It was handsomely furnished, and the main audience room was capable of seating about \$600 persons.

TURNED INTO BARRACKS.

In May, 1862, when Norfolk was in possession of the Federal troops, the officers of the army made application to the society for the use of a church as a so as to include several points not covered by Mr. Hitchcock in the original draft.

Commissioner West has sent out a circular to the heads of departments of the District government, making similar in quiries regarding the use of carriages, so that there will also probably be reforms in that quarter.

It may be that the best spirit is not manifested in so doing, but it is a fact none the less, that Washington people generally will be delighted to see more officials walking. The "carriage habit" on the part of insignificant department attaches has long been a source of disgust to the everyday citizen who visits the capital of the nation, and those who live here without being in the employ of the government. The street cars are quick enough, and in every way good enough for members of the Senate and the House, and why not for men so far down the scale of official importance as to be indiscernible from the Capitol?

## In May, 1862, when Nortolk was in possession of the Federal troops, the officers of the army made application to the society for the use of a church as a place of worship for the soldiers, and the board of managers promptly acceded to the request. The building was taken possession of by the troops, but it is not known that it was much used as a place of worship by them. At any rate, it was turned into barracks for the provost guard, and later was used as a guardhouse for prisoners and deserters. The pulpit and pews were removed, the windows were broken out, the walls defaced, stovepipe holes were cut in the tin roof, and finally, while the troops were still in possession, the building caught fire and burned to the ground, On August 14, 1865, General O. L. Mann, CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD

Charges Whole Case Is Honeycombed With Intimidation.

Combed With Intimidation.

(By Associated Press.)

"ABHINGTON. Jan. 26.—Testimony designed to show the existence of a conspiracy to defraud the government today was introduced by the prosecution in the postal trial. At the outset the questim of the admissibility of the declaration of Diller B. Groff, made to postoffice inspectors, that he did not know the Lerenzes, came up for further argument. Crunsel for the defense vigorously assetted that the declaration was not a vountary one, but was smade under dureus wille the government insisted that when confronted with charges D. B. Groff, and resorted to evasion, subterfugs and falsehood.

The court finally decided that the statement was evidence against Diller B. Groff, not against the other defendants.

The court manify decided that the state-ment was evidence against Diller B. Groff, not against the other defendants, and that the jury would decide as to whether it was made voluntarily or not. Diller B. Groff, in his own behalf, deciared that when the inspectors called upon him their manner was overbearing, giuff and buildozing. He then testified that the inspectors had said to him that they wanted to arrest two men. "and if you will give us the information that will convict them we will give you \$13,000 and let you ride in the government bandwes,on." It subsequently was brought out that the \$13,000 referred to represented the amount the government owed the Groffs, and payment of which had been held up, in the caurse of the testimony. Mr. Douglass for the defense, charged that the whole case was honeycombed with intimidation.

## General Mann, properly, perhaps, said he would not feel justified in expending so great a sum without special authority, though recognizing the justice of the claim, but offered to forward the report to General Terry, commander of the department, with headquarters at Richmond, The report went to General Terry, and finally to the department in Washington, Thence an order was sent to Colonel Blunt, quartermaster at Fort Monroe, to make a survey of the ruins and report as to the cost of repairing FROZEN ORANGES GLUT THE MARKET

(Special to The Times-Dispatch)

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Probably never in the history of the mange business were the market conditions so serious in this city as now. Every available linch of space is crowded with oranges, many of which are badly frosted and some are friven solid.

Thirty-three cars of "Californias," 500 boxes of "Floridas" and 1,000 boxes of "Perto Rices" were offered at auction yesferday, and the prices on none of them paid expenses. California growers are 1,000 boxes behind the necessary shipments to market their thirty-thousand-box crop before May. It is estimated that upward of 50,000 boxes ue held in the fruit district to await weather warm enough to permit shipment.

## MEN ARE POWERLESS

To Fight Against Disease Unless They Strike at the Underlying Cause. To freat Dandruff and Falling Hair with irritants or oils on which a para-

with irritants or oils on which a parasitic germ will prosper, is like scooping water from the occan to prevent the tide from rising.

You cannot accomplish a satisfactory cure without having a right understanding of the fundamental causes of the trouble.

You must kill the Dandruff Germ.
Newbro's Fierpiolde does this because it is specially made to do that very thing.

When the germ is removed, the hair has no choice, but to resume healthy growth and beauty.

"Destroy the cause, you remove the effect."

The House of Lords has finally decided that women are debarred by their exy from becoming unlifted lawyers in England. The decision areas on the appeal of a Londs Republic Bertha Cavo, against the decision at the Bertha Cavo, against the



Mr. Williams So Declares Replying to a Speech of Mr.

Boutell.

## BRYAN TO RECKON WITH YET

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—Mr WASHINGTON, D. C., Jah. 26.—381.

Boutell (Republican, Illinois.) addressed the House for nearly two hours to-day in a reply to statements made by Mr. Williams (Mississippl), the minority leader, in his "stand pat" speech of a few days ago. Mr. Williams in turn replied to Mr. Boutell.

The House had under consideration at

The House had under consideration at the time the urgent deficiency bill. Mr. Boutell received close attention from both sides of the chamber, and when he spoke of the passing of the list trace of the bitterness between the North and South he was loudly applauded on both sides.

Answering the charge of 19a mine ty leader that the Republicans were i worshippers, Mr. Boutell reviewed history of the Democratic party in two last campaigns, and in doing likened the conspicuous fires of that party to the characters in biblical his-

BRYAN TO RECKON WITH.

BRYAN TO RECKON WITH.

"You still have got William Jannings Bryan to reckon with," he declared, addressing himself to the minority side, adding that he again would play the part of Nebuchadnezzer or the part of Samson, and charged the Democrats to see that he did not pull down the plinrs of their house and again bring them into the position of idolators.

Mr. Boutell had carefully prepared a volume of extracts from Southern newspapers, each of which spoke of the prosperity enjoyed in its respective community, stress being laid on conditions in Mississippi. While not claiming credit for these conditions wholly for the Dingley act, he said that it was the most beneficent law to all sections that ever had been enacted. Mr. Boutell in conclusion, declared that Mr. Roosevelt would be nominated and would receive the same large vote that was given to Loncoln, Grant and to McKinley, and said if it were not for those whom he called "geographical Democrats," the vote would be the greatest since Monroe's time.

MR. WILLIMS REPLIES.

MR. WILLIMS REPLIES. MR. WILLIMS REPLIES.

Mr. Williams, the minority leader, replied to Mr. Boutell, raying that he was glad there was not a line of custom houses along the Potoniae and along the Chio to protect one side against the other. He asked if a stronger word than "impetuous" had not been used in referring to the President. Referring to Mr. Houtell's statement, that Roosevelt would be the Republican nomines, Mr. Williams said:

"You have gone so far you can't go back, and you are going to stand pat on him."

on him."
Replying to the charge that they had worshipped the idol of opposition to the holding of the Philippines, he said Washington fought and soldiers starved at Valley Forge because opposed to the principle involved in this charge. He told the majority to stand pat on what he termed that un-American policy and egein referred to it as "colonialism." ecklessness, land grabbing and greed,"

President's Panama Course.

President's Panama Course.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The time of the Senate to-day was again divided between the consideration of the Panama question and other subjects. There was but one speech on the canal, and it was made by Mr. Stone, who spoke to a resolution directing the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to make an investigation into the Panama revolt. He contended that the circumstances indicated compilcity on the part of the United States in the secession of Panama, and urged that in the interest of the country's good name, all the facts should be known.

Mr. Stone attributed our course in Panama, and Stone attributed our course in Panama, and stone attributed our course in Panama, and the Union army, who served

Mr. Stone attributed our course in Pan-Mr. Stone attributed our course in autaman to the President's "volcanic nature" and his "love for the tragic, lurid and sensational." He said the President had boldly announced "in the blustering diction of the buccaneer" his intention to seize the isthmus of Panama If Colombia did not ratify the Hay-Herran treaty, and added that he had done this without dis-

added that he had done this without dis-guise or shame.

Mr. Stone said he fancied the Pryl-dent's attitude would be most gratifying to John C. Calhoun and Jefferson Davis, were they living, and said that after Mr. Roosevelt's utterances in connection with Panama, no Republican orator could be justified in waying the bloody shirt. with Panama, no Republican orator could be justified in waving the bloody shirt. Panama could do nothing unless independent, and "the President thus admits his williamness to inspire revoit and aid rebeillon," and, he added, if he was willing to upnold it. Mr. Stone made it plain that he would vote for the treaty in the interests of a canat.

Mr. Stewart defended the administration, saying that there never had been a worse gang of robbers than the government of Colombia.

The resolution presented yesterday by Mr. Tillman asking information of the Secretary of War concerning the appoint.

Mr. Tillman asking information of the Secretary of War concerning the appoint-ment of General Wood and other army officers was taken up and adopted with-

out debate,
A number of bills were passed, among
them being a measure for a memorial
bridge across the Potomac River at bridge acro Washington,

WHO LUMBER.
NINTH AND ABON STS.

**Uneeda Biscuit** 

The

Crackle

You Hear

Is the Sign

They are Fresh

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

a bill and the Grand Army of the Republic, which is actively pressing
it, will not cease to do so until it is on
the statute books.

There are several measures of this
character pending before the Committee
on Invalid Pensions. It is said on the
best authority that the committee will
soon report a bill which will provide a
pension of \$12 a month for every man
enlisted in the Union army, who served
for as much as ninety days. It will also
provide that all women who were the
wives or the widows of such on the 27th
of January, 1890, shall be entitled to the
same amount monthly.

NEED NOT HAVE SMELT POWDER.
It shall not be required that the appilcant shall be able to show that he
was injured in a battle. He need never
have smelled a grain of burnt powder.
If he shall have served three months on
the parade ground, getting ready for
field service, and was then transferred
to a bombproof place here under the
government, he will be entitled to draw
from the national treasury every thirty
days the sum of \$12 in the legal tender
of the country. If such a solder married a young woman to cheer his declining years before January, 1890, she will
be entitled to a like sum.

President Roosevelt is said to have
told several people who have talked with
him on the subject that he was heartlly
in fayor of the enactment of a law as
outlined above. It was hoped by some
of those who wanted to protect the treasury from such an outrageous raid, that
the President would forget for once that
a national election was to come off this
fall, and rise above the candidate and
to the dignity of the patriotic Chief Exceutive. They were disappointed, however, and his attitude has put fresh courage in the hearts of the G. A. R. men
in the Congress, who have never made
plausible pretensions that caused them to
be regarded as above the demagogue.

The new bill will enormously increase
the pension roll. The cost of pensions
yearly is now nearly one hundred and
fifty millions. It would not be surpriving to see it reach the two hundre

and spoke of "putting builets in the brown man." The distinguished accidential incumbent of the house at the other end of the house at the out the amount of salary he received as a soldier in a war which has been history for nearly forty years.

BETTER BLEMENT OPPOSED.

There Is Every Likelihood of the Dassage at Posent Session of Service Pension Bill.

Passage at Present Session of Service Pension Bill.

Passage at Present Session of Service Pension Bill.

PRESIDENT IN FAVOR OF IT

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

(From Our Regular Corre any kind being so wearying to body and mind as to break down men who have to work seven and a half hours a day, with a half hour for lunch, a half-holtady every Saturday, and a month's vacation every year. The government clerk has only seven hours a day for tea, months a year in which to kill hims. With work, so, perhaps, he should not be blamed if he is not more successful.

An old soldier, who has been in gov-An old souler, or twenty years, told ernment employ for twenty years, told me within the last week that he had me within the last week that he had never done a full day's work for the United States. He is employed in the pension office.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SCHEDULE.

Seaboard Air Line Rallway, January, 10, 1904.

On and after January 10, the Scaboard will inaugurate a new train, "Scaboard Florida Limited," No. 31, leaving Richmond 10:25 P. M., "Scaboard Express," No. 57, leaving Richmond 11:00 P. M., instead of 10:35 P. M.; "Scaboard Mall" No. 27, 2:15 P. M., instead of 2:20 P. M. H. S. LEARD. District Pass, Agent, Richmond,

Bears the Bignature Chart H. Fletchire.

SPECIAL LOW RATES VIA SEABOARD
AIR LINE RAILWAY, ACCOUNT MARDI GRAS,
On account of the above occasion the
Scaboard will sell tickets at rate of
one first-class fare plus twenty-five (3)
cents for the round-trip, to New Orleans,
La, Pensacola, Fla., and Mobile, Ala,
Tickets on sale February 8 to 15, 1904,
inclusive; final limit February 20; except
upon payment of fee of fifty cents per
ticket, final limit March 5, 1904, will be
granted.

granted.

For rates and other information apply to any agent of this company, or any agent of this company, or H. S. LEARD, District Passenger Agent, 830 East Main Street, Richmond, V

Bears the Bignature Charles At The Kind You Have Always Bought